

CHILDPROOF BLISTER PACK

SPECIFICATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a blister pack. More
5 particularly this invention concerns such a blister pack that is
child proof, that is difficult for a child to open.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A standard blister pack as for example used to hold
pills comprises a relatively stiff base sheet formed of plastic
10 with a uniform array of pocket-forming blisters each holding a
respective one of the pills. A relatively weak cover foil,
typically aluminum, is adhered to a front face of the base sheet
so as to close the pockets. A pill is removed from the pack by
pressing its pocket forward, thereby deforming it and forcing the
15 pill through the cover foil. In this manner the pills are kept
separate in respective hermetically closed compartments until
used, and it is very easy to keep track of how many have been
taken and how many are left.

Making such a pack child proof or resistant is fairly
20 difficult, as not only are the pills an often attractive item,
but pushing them out can be considered amusing to a young child.

If the foil is made tough enough that small fingers do not have the strength to force a pill through them, the pack becomes difficult to use for the elderly or infirm.

Hence it has been suggested in US patent 5,150,793 of Tannenbaum to provide a device that holds the pack. This device wraps around the pack and has a front wall that overlies the foil-covered front face of the pack and that is formed with an array of holes matching the array of pockets of the pack. The pack can move in the device between a position with its pockets aligned with the holes in the device and a position with the pockets offset from the holes in the device. In addition the pack is formed with a spring-like end region that bears against the end of the protective device and that urges the pack into the misaligned position in which the pills cannot be forced through the holes in the device. Thus the user must use so-called biaxial movement, that is must shift the pack to the side against the spring force and then, while holding it against the spring force in this position, push out the desired pill.

Such a system is relatively effective in preventing a child from getting at the pills and also in fact prevents inadvertent pushing-out of pills. It is however relatively complex and adds considerably to the packaging costs for the pills.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved childproof blister pack for pills and the like.

5 Another object is the provision of such an improved childproof blister pack for pills and the like which overcomes the above-given disadvantages, that is which is of simple and inexpensive construction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 A blister pack has according to the invention a main sheet unitarily formed with an array of pockets each dimensioned to receive a respective object and a frangible foil overlying a front face of the sheet and closing the pockets so that objects in the pockets are hermetically sealed therein by the foil. A
15 pair of guides unitarily formed with the main sheet flank the array of pockets. A protective panel having an array of holes substantially identical to the array of pockets overlies the foil and is slidable in the guides between a rest position with the holes at least partially offset from the pockets and the panel
20 blocking the pockets and a dispensing position with the holes aligned with the pockets so that in the dispensing position the objects can be pressed from the pockets through the foil and

holes. A spring web unitarily formed with the sheet and with the panel urges the panel into the rest position.

Thus the pack is basically formed of two parts, the stiff plastic that forms the protective panel, spring, and sheet having the pockets, and the foil overlying it. This pack can be produced at very low cost so that, even though it has the desired and often legally mandated childproof features, it is as cheap to produce as a pack with no childproofing.

The system of this invention does not require any particular strength to open, so it is suitable for use by the aged or infirm. It requires biaxial movement, that is sliding the panel to the side and holding it there, then pushing out the pill or other object held in the pocket. Such biaxial movement is not readily executed by a child, and cannot happen accidentally so the pack according to the invention can be carried in a pocket or purse without fear of opening. In fact since the panel must normally project somewhat from the end of the pack in the dispensing position, outside forces acting on it will not open it.

According to the invention the spring web, panel, and sheet are of the same material and thickness. The material is a stiff plastic capable of being hot formed in to the desired shape.

The spring web in accordance with the invention has a pair of flat portions having outer edges joined to the panel and sheet and inner edges joined to each other. These portions form

a V that makes a very effective spring. The dimensions of the spring web can be that, at maximum deformation, the holes are perfectly aligned with the pockets. Alternately to make the system even safer, the maximum deformation can correspond to a position with the holes moved clear past the pockets, so that the panel must be held in an intermediate position to get out the objects in the pockets, something very difficult for a child.

The guide is a pair of inwardly bent lips formed at longitudinal edges of the sheet, so that the longitudinal edges of the panel are covered, thereby further preventing accidental actuation of the panel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The above and other objects, features, and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which:

FIG. 1 is a top view of the blister pack according to the invention;

FIG. 2 is a side view taken in the direction of arrow II of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is an end view taken in the direction of arrow III of FIG. 2.

SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION

As seen in the drawing, a blister pack 1 basically comprises a vacuum-formed and relatively stiff plastic base sheet 2 formed with a uniform array of ten pockets 3 each adapted to hold a pill P. A thin aluminum foil 4 overlies a front face of the sheet 2 and seals the pills P in the compartments formed by the pockets 3. This is standard.

According to the invention the sheet 2 is integrally formed with a protective panel 5, a spring 7, and a pair of guides 9. More particularly, the panel 5, which is of the same stiff sheet material as the main sheet 2, is formed with an array of holes 6 correspondingly exactly to the pockets 3. The spring 7 is formed by a pair of flat webs 10 forming a V and having ends 11 attached to the ends of the sheet 1 and panel 5. The guides 9 are constituted as U-shaped turned-over longitudinal lips of the sheet 1 that engage over edges of the panel 5.

The spring 7 is constructed such that it normally urges the panel 5 in a longitudinal direction 8 toward the left as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 into a position with the holes 6 out of registry with the pockets 3 by a distance x equal to the radius of the holes 6 and pocket 3. Thus in this rest position the pills P cannot be pushed from the pockets out through the holes 6. The webs 10 are dimensioned such that the panel 5 can be shifted toward the right as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 through the distance x , and no more, so as to perfectly align the holes 6

with the pockets 3. In this position pills P can easily be pushed out of the pockets 3, through the foil 4 and through the holes 6 of the panel 5.

5 The dual movement required to do this is normally too difficult for a child. Nonetheless it does not require any particular strength so that a weak or infirm person can easily use the packaging according to this invention.